

Conflicting Identities: The Nexus between Masculinities, Femininities and Violent Extremism in Asia



With the support of



This project is co-funded by
the European Union



**From
the People of Japan**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



**Conflicting Identities:
The Nexus between
Masculinities, Femininities
and Violent Extremism in Asia**

Copyright © UNDP and UN Women 2020

All rights reserved.

ISBN 978-974-680-434-9

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission.

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality and works with the Governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP and UN Women, UN Member States, the European Union, or the Government of Japan.



Acknowledgements

Produced by: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Lead Authors: Katherine E. Brown, David Duriesmith, Farhana Rahman, Jacqui True

Contributing authors: Swati Parashar and Harmonie Toros (Chapter 2)

Production Coordination: Isabella Caravaggio (UNDP) and Lesli Davis (UN Women)

Editor: Kelly O’Neill

Design & Graphics: Nattawarath Hengviriyapanich

This publication was informed by a collaborative process comprising numerous country-level and regional experts. We would like to thank Hanny Cueva Beteta, Alison Davidian, Nashida Sattar, Julien Domergue, and Kimberly Maldonado for their guidance and feedback on early drafts of the publication. Special thanks to UNDP and UN Women Country Office staff for their valuable insights and contributions. We would also like to thank the authors for their advice and support on each other’s papers, especially at the authors’ workshop held in February 2019.

This report was made possible thanks to the support of the European Union’s Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) and the Government of Japan.

Foreword

Violent extremism has emerged as one of the leading challenges to the realization of sustainable peace globally. Across South and South-East Asia, violent extremism poses a direct threat to inclusive development by fuelling intolerance, forcibly displacing communities, exacerbating cycles of insecurity and armed conflict, exploiting existing inequalities, and obstructing the enjoyment of human rights and the rule of law. Underpinning this violence are gender stereotypes that are used to radicalize and recruit men and women, as well as girls and boys, to violent extremist groups.

The United Nations Secretary General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism calls for a comprehensive approach to preventing and countering violent extremism, including through addressing the gendered and structural conditions which allow it to flourish. This is echoed in UN Security Council resolution 2242, which highlights the necessity of women's inclusion and participation in approaches to prevent violent extremism and urges Member States and UN entities to integrate a gender analysis of the drivers of radicalization in research, policies, and programming responses.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women have been working to ensure that efforts to prevent violent extremism are inclusive and based on the promotion and protection of human rights, including women's rights. This research is the result of a joint effort between both agencies to better understand the relationship between violent extremism and gender power relations in South and South-East Asia, specifically as it relates to radicalization and recruitment, in order to inform programming and policy responses.

Mohammad Naciri

Regional Director
UN Women Regional Office for
Asia and the Pacific

This publication includes expert analyses through case studies to highlight how unequal gender power structures fuel and shape violent extremism around the region. It pays specific attention to how constructions of masculinity influence radicalization and the perpetration of violent extremism, offering much-needed insights into how men and boys are implicated in these processes.

This research emphasises how structures of patriarchy and harmful performances of masculinity are deeply embedded in the modus operandi of violent extremist groups. The researchers found that such groups often manipulate or build on existing gender stereotypes to incite men and women to commit violence and to find refuge and support within extremist communities. Much greater efforts are needed to ensure policies address harmful constructions of masculinity and femininity promoted by violent extremist groups. Programmes must work with local communities to respond to the unequal gender power dynamics that shape and fuel extremist violence, including through empowering women and girls to be agents of peace.

This volume offers policy makers and practitioners a unique insight into the gender dynamics that underpin violent extremism in South and South-East Asia. We hope it will benefit stakeholders working in this area to ensure that holistic understandings of gender identity are integrated into policy and programming approaches to prevent violent extremism.

Valerie Cliff

Deputy Regional Director for
Asia and the Pacific
Director, Bangkok Regional Hub
United Nations Development Programme

Table of contents

Acknowledgements	III
Foreword	IV
Introducing: Masculinities, Femininities and Violent Extremism in Asia Isabella Caravaggio (UNDP) and Lesli Davis (UN Women)	1
Chapter 1: Adaptation of Militarized Masculinity and Violent Extremism in the Southern Philippines David Duriesmith	11
Chapter 2: Violent Extremist Myths and Masculinities: two country case studies Katherine E. Brown (lead author), Harmonie Toros, and Swati Parashar	31
Chapter 3: Trajectories of Gender Inequality, Identity, and Violent Extremism in Rural Bangladesh Farhana Rahman	53
Chapter 4: Sexual and Gender-based Violence Reporting and Terrorism in Asia Jacqui True	75
Appendices	97
List of boxes	
Box 1: Replication	21
Box 2: Inversion	22
Box 3: Exaggeration	23
Box 4: Mythological narrative approach	34
Box 5: PSVAP database definition of sexual and gender-based violence	79
List of figures	
Figure 1: Myanmar: Number of terrorist attacks vs. Number of reports of SGBV/SV	82
Figure 2: Philippines: Number of terrorist attacks vs. number of reports of SGBV/SV	83
Figure 3: Sri Lanka: Number of terrorist attacks vs. number of reports of SGBV/SV	85



List of tables

Table 1: Summary of four gendered violent extremist myths	46
Table 2: Descriptive statistics by country, 1998–2016	81
Table 3: Model Results	88
Table 4: Fixed-effect model	89
Table 5: Comparing models with and without SGBV reports variable	90

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_21893

